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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH

65th YEAR VOLUME 65, NUMBER 150 RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1915.—SEVENTY PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 10—SHOWERS PRICE FIVE CENTS

GENERAL YOUNG ILL IN HOSPITAL

His Place at Reunion to Be
Taken by General George
P. Harrison.

WHOLE CITY DRAPED IN COLOR

Robert B. Allport Named as Chief
Marshal of Floral Parade
of Wednesday.



GENERAL GEORGE P. HARRISON.

Profound regret was expressed yesterday in reunion circles when it was learned that General Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, would be prevented by illness from attending the reunion. In notifying Captain John Lamb of his inability to attend, General Young said that he had designated Lieutenant General George P. Harrison, of Opelika, Ala., commander of the Army of Tennessee, to take his place.

General Young's telegram follows:

Cleveland, O.,
May 28, 1915.

Captain John Lamb, Richmond, Va.:

Doctors have at last declared I cannot attend reunion. I am all broken up. Have designated Harrison to replace me. I will be out in a week, but then the reunion will have passed. Am wishing for you and the people the greatest assembly ever gathered, and send my benediction to all Confederate and visitors.

BENNETT H. YOUNG.

General Young was expected also to have made the Memorial Day address at Hollywood to-morrow afternoon, and in his place Judge George L. Christian was appointed. Judge Christian said yesterday that he had accepted the invitation.

GENERAL HARRISON WILL OCCUPY ROOMS AT JEFFERSON

A suite of rooms at the Jefferson Hotel had been engaged for General Young, and every arrangement for his comfort and convenience had been made. His suite will now be turned over to Lieutenant-General Harrison. There will be no interruption in the program, and the events will go on as they have been outlined.

The Tennessee Department, of which General Harrison is the commanding officer, is composed of the six divisions of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. Since General Harrison will not be able to command his division, the position has been turned over to Major-General B. H. Teague, of Aiken, S. C., commander of the South Carolina Division.

General Young had been expected to arrive here yesterday afternoon, and elaborate preparations for his arrival had been made. The Grays' Battalion, appointed as chief escort, had been ordered out, and Major Werner had appointed a police escort. When it was learned that General Young could not come, the plans were called off. Escort will be furnished, however, to General Harrison when he arrives, and all honors to have been paid to General Young will be given to his substitute.

WHOLE CITY IS DRAPED IN COLORS

The whole city has been decorated in honor of the reunion, and Broad and Main Streets and the principal residential sections of the city are alive with flags and bunting. The reviewing stands along the line of march and in the Court of Honor are completed and are elaborately decorated. There is no large building that has not its flags and every home is a shrine, embellished with the insignia of the Confederacy.

All the railroads entering the city have arranged to care for the crowds which they will handle, and special arrangements for the parking of private cars have been made.

Robert B. Allport, of the Richmond Automobile Club, has been appointed chief marshal of the floral parade to be held Wednesday afternoon under the auspices of the club.

The parade will form in Capitol

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Wanted Separate Peace With Russia

Germany and Austria Reported
as Trying to Make Terms
With Czar's Government.

MILAN, May 29 (via Paris).—Sergeus Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, interviewed by a correspondent of the Secolo, is quoted as saying it was true Austria and Germany attempted to conclude a separate peace with Russia, but that such a thing was impossible.

"All the allies are entirely in accord," M. Sazonoff continued. "Consequently the war will continue until it is possible to conclude a really lasting peace. It will be a long, hard war, as the enemy is still strong."

M. Sazonoff expressed the opinion that Italy, in terminating her alliance with Germany and Austria, had acted wisely. He asserted Italy's principal compensation for her present trouble would be acquisition of the commercial influence in the Balkans previously possessed by Austria and Germany. M. Sazonoff urged that Italy cultivate good relations with the Slavs. The Foreign Minister declared that Russia had not a moral nor a political interest in the Adriatic, and said, with Venice, Pola, Ancona and other towns in Italy's hands, the Adriatic might become another closed sea.

Continuing, he said: "We already have two closed seas—the Baltic and the Black Sea. We do not want a third. The Black Sea is a Russian sea. Russia cannot permit barbarian Turkey to possess the key to this sea. Bulgaria and Roumania have nothing to fear, because all would have equal commercial rights through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, which, in the hands of Russia, would guarantee order and safety of navigation."

PLAN FOR FUTURE WAR GAMES

Hereafter Navy and War Departments
Will Work Together.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, May 29.—Hereafter any war game of the United States Navy which contemplates an attempt to attack these shores and land an invading force will take into consideration the seacoast defenses. This has been arranged in conferences between officials of the Navy and War Departments, as the result of an interesting situation which developed in the recent war game.

The Atlantic Fleet was divided into two parts, one representing the invaders and the other the defenders. The invading fleet succeeded in eluding the defenders, and made a landing on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. To do so, it had to pass under the nose of Fort Monroe, one of the strongest of the coast defenses. Officials of the War Department took the position that the guns of the fortress, which are supposed to have something to say when enemy forces attempt invasion, might have changed the result of the game. Accordingly, it has been decided that the two departments will work together in future games.

IN HONOR OF HERBERT STONE

Memorial Services for Lusitania Victim
Conducted in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Memorial services for Herbert S. Stone, who lost his life on the Lusitania, were conducted by Dr. John T. Stone at the Fourth Presbyterian Church here to-day. Had Mr. Stone lived this would have been his forty-fourth birthday. Chicago was his home for many years.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Stone, his parents; Mrs. William G. McCormick, mother of his widow, and other relatives and friends from various parts of the country.

GRABB SAILS FOR NEW YORK

One of Lusitania's Survivors Ends Business
Trip to Paris.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, May 29.—Oscar P. Grabb, of New York, one of the Lusitania survivors, sailed to-day for New York on the American liner St. Louis, after a short business trip to Paris.

Other passengers on the St. Louis included: W. Cameron Forbes, Mrs. Newton Ford, M. Koenigsberg and Walter Webb, who was solicitor for the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

THE F-4 IS NEAR SURFACE

Efforts to Recover Bodies Suspended
Until Submarine Is Raised.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt to-day directed Rear-Admiral Moore, at Honolulu, to suspend efforts to recover the bodies of the men who went down in the submarine F-4 on March 19 until the vessel, now in twenty-eight feet of water, has been brought to the surface. The government wants to examine the vessel for evidence of the cause of the accident.

URGES "SPARKING PARKS"

Yonkers Philosopher Anxious to Help
Bashful Along.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
YONKERS, N. Y., May 29.—William Welsh, old-time philosopher of Yonkers, said to-day so many sweethearts have been spooning in the yard of his home he has set out settees and chairs and converted the place into a "sparkling park."

"I think there ought to be sparking parks all over the city," he said, "to help the bashful along."

AIR RAID ON VENICE

Bombs Cause Extensive Fires in and
Near an Arsenal.

VIENNA, May 29 (via London).—In an air raid on Venice last night by several naval airmen many bombs were dropped, causing several extensive fires in and near an arsenal. Another bomb caused an explosion in Fort Nicolò. News of the raid is given in an official statement issued to-night by the War Office.

TERRIFIC BATTLES AROUND PRZEMYSL

Germans and Austrians Fight
Desperately to Encircle
Galician Fortress.

THEIR ARMIES ON SAN HALTED

Outpost Encounters Continue
Along Whole Stretch of
Italian Frontier.

Additional Territory Occupied by Teutons

THE advance of the Austrians and Germans toward the Galician fortress of Przemyśl, threatening its investment, remains unchecked. The Berlin War Office communication yesterday stated additional territory had been occupied, and that determined attack of the Russians had been repulsed, one Russian regiment being wiped out.

Along the Franco-Belgian line no new actions of first importance had developed. German aviators dropped bombs on St. Omer and Gravelines, near Calais, on Dunkirk and on Flannes, in Marne, near Rheims.

The British steamship Ethiope, 2,475 tons, was sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel. Her crew was permitted to embark in small boats.

The Italian campaign is developing along two well-defined lines, in the shape of advances toward the Austrian cities of Trent and Trieste. Italian troops are reported to be advancing on Trent from the south, the northwest and the southwest. On the eastern line, north of the Gulf of Trieste, the invaders are said to have occupied additional territory.

Resistance of the Austro-German forces is reported to have become stronger, however. A Geneva dispatch states that the conviction is growing that they will conduct a defensive campaign.

LONDON, May 29.—The battle for the fortress of Przemyśl, in Middle Galicia, remains the war's outstanding feature.

There has been heavy fighting north of Arras, where the French continue to fight the evacuation of Abian. But this is a small affair compared with what is going on around Przemyśl.

The Germans and Austrians, with an enormous weight of artillery, continue to fight desperately in an effort to encircle the fortress, which is already reported to be under bombardment. Their armies on the San, north of Przemyśl, have, however, apparently received a check. The Russians, after driving them back across the San near Stenawa, have now turned their attention to forces which crossed the river north and south of Jaroslau, and have been delivering furious attacks. All of these the Austrians and Germans claim to have repulsed.

Southeast of Przemyśl the Teutonic allies are meeting with more success, but their progress is not so rapid as it was recently, and communications to Lemberg, which were reported to have been severed, remain intact.

FORTUNES EBB AND FLOW

IN BALTIC PROVINCES

At the other end of the line, in the Baltic provinces, heavy fighting continues, with the fortunes ebbing and flowing, neither side being able to make any important advance. These operations, originally classed as a raid by Russian military critics, are being more seriously considered, and larger forces are going to meet the German invaders.

Except for their admission of the evacuation of Abian, which they say was carried out without the knowledge of the French, the Germans claim to have repulsed all attacks along the western line. As the same claim is made by the French, who also state they have made further progress, the situation does not appear much changed.

It is not expected the French will make any marked advance at one time, for they are attacking strongly fortified positions, which have to be taken one by one, in the face of innumerable and cleverly concealed machine guns.

Outpost fighting continues along the whole front of the Italian-Austrian frontier.

Bucharest reports important negotiations are under way between Roumania and Bulgaria, but their nature has not been disclosed.

German submarines are still busy in the waters around the British Isles, the latest being the British steamer Ethiope, sunk on Friday. Sixteen of her crew are missing.

SPY MANIA JUSTIFIED

IN EYES OF PUBLIC

ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 29 (via Chiasso to Paris, May 29).—The spy mania which has developed along the Italian-Austrian frontier has been justified in the eyes of the public by reported discovery of a carefully planned espionage system developed by Austrians and Germans, especially through the Garda region and along the Adriatic coast.

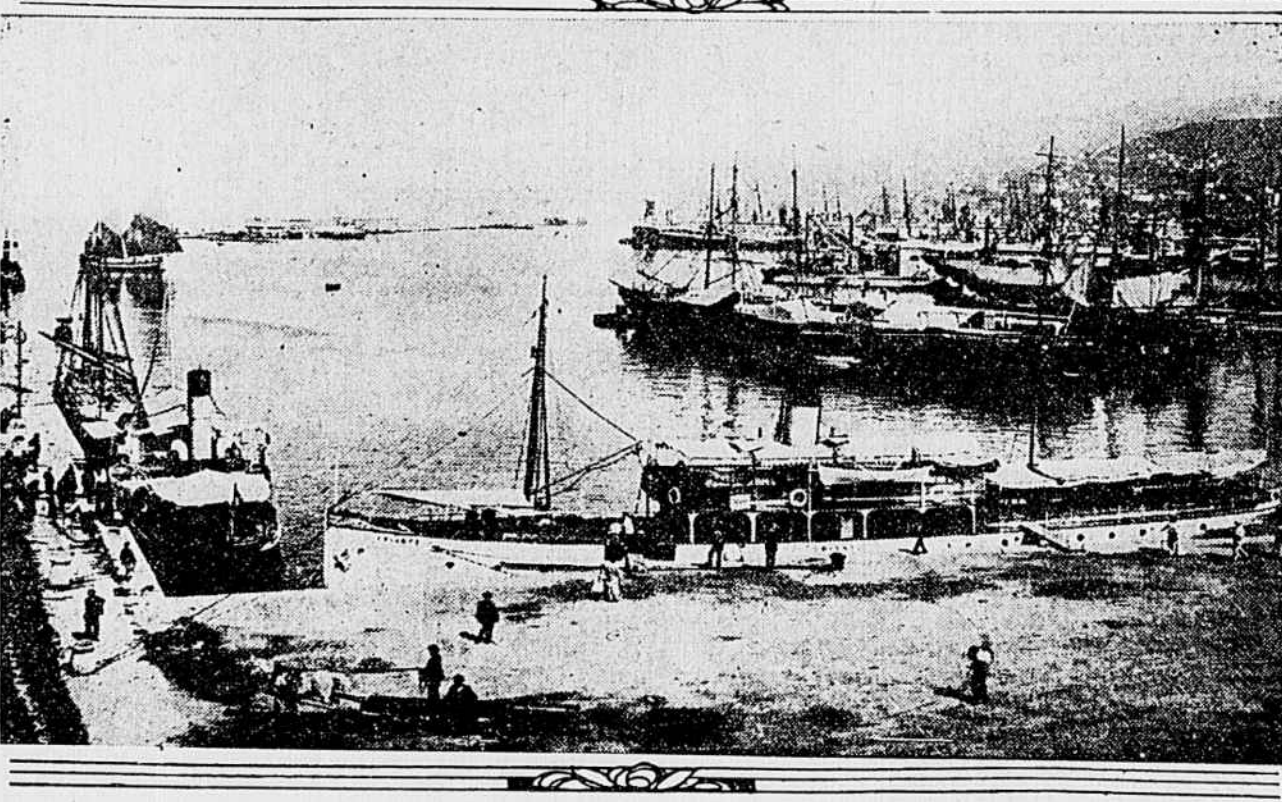
Every summer many Austrians and Hungarians have visited the towns, villages and fishing hamlets of these sections, finding lodging in hotels and the homes of peasants. Most of the men amused themselves, it is said, by drawing, painting and taking photographs; while the women cultivated friendly relations with the natives. It

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

LOW SIDE TRIP FARES TO POINTS ON or via Southern Bay, and to Baltimore during Confederate Reunion. Tickets sold June 1-6, inc. Special sailing Baltimore to New York, June 6, via Chesapeake Bay, River and up Chesapeake Bay. Ticket \$10.00, 800 E. Main Street.

GERMAN REPLY TO UNITED STATES NOTE IS DELIVERED TO GERARD

GOAL OF ITALIAN ADVANCE



Harbor of Trieste, Austria's Most Valuable Seaport.

POLICE INVESTIGATION ARGUMENT CONCLUDED

Decision as to Accused Men Now
Rests With Council
Committee.

ALL SIDES ARE FULLY HEARD

Committee Will Formulate Its Report
to City Council Shortly.
Council for Commissioners Sharply
Score Krengel and Sweet.

The investigation of the Police Department by a special joint committee of the City Council, which began March 24, was concluded last night at 8 o'clock.

The case is now in the hands of the investigating body. It remains for the investigators to determine the vindication or dishonor of at least half a dozen individuals, whose integrity, veracity and fitness for the public positions they occupy was drawn within the range of fire of accusing witnesses during the long inquiry. Chief among these are Police Commissioners R. N. Goode, D. F. McCarthy and Cliff Weil.

The evidence and argument were taken under consideration by the investigating committee last night, after a sitting that extended through seven hours and a half, with two intermissions of ten minutes each.

With Chairman Barton H. Grundy presiding and all the members of the inquisitorial body present, the final session, at which the argument of the attorneys was heard, began at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. When the committee adjourned, Chairman Grundy stated that he would decide later upon the date for calling the body together to begin preparation of the report and findings to be made to the City Council.

WYATT SAYS POLICE COULD ENFORCE LAW

Following the examination of several new witnesses called by City Attorney H. R. Pollard, the committee's legal adviser, and Murray M. McGuire, attorney for the Vice Commission, came the long argument. Mr. McGuire spoke one hour, Hiram M. Smith, counsel for Commissioner Goode, one hour and fifteen minutes; Leigh R. Page, counsel for Commissioner Weil, thirty-five minutes; Robert E. Scott, counsel for Commissioner McCarthy, one hour and thirty-five minutes, and City Attorney Pollard, one hour and thirty minutes.

High Constable William H. Wyatt, Jr., former member of the police force, and acting sergeant, was called to the witness chair at the opening of the session by Mr. Pollard to sustain his contention that if the police were vigilant and active and were properly supported by the Board of Police Commissioners, the vice conditions exposed by the Vice Commission could not have existed in Richmond.

Questioned by Mr. Pollard, High Constable Wyatt expressed his opinion that houses of ill fame and gambling resorts could have been closed if the police were diligent in the performance of their duty. Witness said that when the police wish to obtain evidence to close disorderly houses they can obtain this evidence by employing ordinary alertness; that it is, therefore, possible to break up such resorts by enforcing the law.

DID NOT USE PROPER EFFORTS, SAYS SCHERER

Luther L. Scherer, claim agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio, and formerly in active charge of the secret service of the railroad company, corroborated what Mr. Wyatt said. Replying to Mr. Pollard's questions, witness said: "I believe the present police force is a capable one, and able to deal with existing vice conditions. I believe very few disorderly houses have been run without the general knowledge of the department and citizens familiar with Richmond's streets. My personal opinion is that proper efforts have not been put forth to get evidence against these places. The Police Department could get the information, in my opinion, if the police wanted to convict."

Detective Sergeant Fred L. Krengel, questioned by Attorney McGuire, ex-

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

NEW-FLEDGED DOCTORS ARE READY TO PRACTICE

Medical College of Virginia Announces List of 144
Graduates.

CLOSES SUCCESSFUL SESSION

Commencement Exercises Take Place
at City Auditorium on Tuesday
Night—Largest Class in Institution's
History to Graduate.

One hundred and seven new physicians, twenty new dentists and seven new pharmacists, making a total of 144, were ushered into the professional life of the South last night, subject to examination by the various State boards, when the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia announced the results of the recently closed examinations.

It was by far the largest graduating class that a Richmond medical institution has turned out, and the qualifications of the graduates was above the average, there being very few students whose grades were such that the faculty had to deliberate over the wisdom of allowing them to pass.

Most of the medical graduates will take hospital work for a year, some even longer than that, before going into the active practice of medicine. The hospital appointments will be announced at the commencement exercises at the City Auditorium next Tuesday night. There are more of these appointments available than the college will have material to fill. The graduates in dentistry and pharmacy will enter actively on their careers as soon as they negotiate their State board examinations.

The full list of graduates follows:

- Doctors of Medicine.**
- James Brent Anderson, Roseland, Va.
Lockhart Davis Arbuckle, Maxwell, Va.
Thomas Neill Barnett, Berryville, Va.
Baxter Israel Bell, Swan Quarter, N. C.
Richard Bertram Blackwell, Kenbridge, Va.
Edgar Allen Beece, Stuart's Draft, Va.
James Cornelius Braswell, Jr., Whitakers, N. C.
Benjamin Franklin Brugh, Troutville, Va.
Harry Domenic Bucalo, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Henry Bullock, Oxford, N. C.
Leroy J. Butler, Roseboro, N. C.
Calvin Hawthorne Childress, Richmond, Va.
Edwin M. Corns, Gate City, Va.
Cornelius Byrd Courtney, Ino, Va.
Eugene Patrick Cox, Wood, Va.
Paul Davis, Roanoke, Va.
Richard Boyd Davis, Warrenton, N. C.
George Grady Dixon, Ayden, N. C.
Benjamin A. Doggett, Weems, Va.
Hunter McGuire Dole, Ivor, Va.
John Morehead Emmett, Oxford, N. C.
Frederick P. Fletcher, Jr., Richmond, Va.
Clifford Algernon Folkes, Richmond, Va.
John Brooks Foster, Ocean View, Va.
Robert Finley Gayle, Jr., Port Haywood, Va.
Grover Cleveland Godwin, Williams-ton, N. C.
Hunter Lee Gregory, Chase City, Va.
Warren Homer Hoak, Baltimore, Md.
Samuel M. Hodges, Richmond, Va.
Lloyd Louis Hollenbeck, Catskill, N. Y.
John Hundley Hoskins, Dunsaville, Va.
Carroll H. Iden, Blumount, Va.
Charles R. Irving, Ivor, Va.
Beverly Nicholas Jones, Walnut Cove, N. C.
George G. Junkin, Christiansburg, Va.
William Karp, Portsmouth, Va.
Fred Jefferson Kellam, Princess Anna, Va.
Edward Butts Kilby, Newport News, Va.
Harry Emmick Lee, Hanover, Va.
James Joseph Ligon, Lynchburg, Va.
- (Continued on Fourth Page.)

FIGHT TO SAVE FRANK FROM DEATH CONTINUES

U. S. Attorney for Northern District
of Georgia Seeks to Prove
His Innocence.

PUTS BLAME ON JAMES CONLEY

Uses Testimony of State's Own Witnesses
in His Appeal for Commutation—Attorney Who Prosecuted
Prisoner Opposes Clemency.

ATLANTA, GA., May 29.—Hooper Alexander, United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, late to-day filed with the State Prison Commission a plea for commutation of Leo M. Frank's sentence, in which he seeks to show by the testimony of the State's own witnesses that Frank did not murder Mary Phagan, but that James Conley, a negro, now serving a sentence as an accessory after the crime, was the slayer.

Hugh M. Dorsey, solicitor-general, who prosecuted Frank, also gave out to-night his letter to the prison commission opposing clemency for Frank, declaring "the facts and circumstances surrounding the commission of the murder do not invoke the exercise of mercy or offer inducement to temper the penalty," and, further, that the fact that Frank's conviction has been affirmed by both State and Federal courts, "despite the indefatigable exertions of his influential friends in and out of Georgia, justifies my deep conviction that the ends of justice have been accomplished by the process of law."

Mr. Alexander explicitly states in his communication, which comprises approximately 25,000 words, that he makes his appeal on Frank's behalf, not in his capacity as Federal attorney, but entirely in the capacity of a private citizen of Georgia, "who does not desire to see an innocent man hanged for another's crime." His argument starts with the proposition that Conley's admission that he wrote the "murder notes" found beside Mary Phagan's body, raises the conclusion that, unless he can furnish a credible explanation, Conley was the slayer.

RESOLVES ITSELF INTO TRUTH OF CONLEY'S STORY

"The whole question," writes Mr. Alexander, "resolves itself into an inquiry as to the truth of Conley's story. Agreeing to the proposition that the presumptions are, in the present status, in favor of its truth, I propose to show how, when and why the story was manufactured, and I shall do this without referring to any testimony offered for the defense, or stating any fact depending on that testimony."

In the effort to fulfill this promise, Mr. Alexander presents circumstances tending to show why the police were liable to be mistaken, and why the public failed at the time to perceive the importance of the discovery that Conley wrote the "murder notes." He sets forth the known facts as the equation of a mathematical problem, and groups the movements of the persons concerned on the day of the murder, as testified to by the State's witnesses, shows the evolution of Conley's story, the changes Conley made in them, and the probable motive for each variation. He also points out attending inconsistencies in Conley's statements, and argues on the physical impossibility of material features in the negro's story. In this connection, he says:

"While Conley's account of his actions and conversations with Frank after the murder occurred, according to him, only thirty-four minutes, they could not have occurred within two hours. According to the testimony of the detectives, it would have taken more than an hour to prepare the notes alone, but I reduce that estimate to half an hour."

LETTER IN RESPONSE TO COMMISSION'S NOTICE

Mr. Dorsey's letter was in response to notice from the commission of the pending application. He wrote:

"The court records of the case, which doubtless will be considered by you,

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

DEFERS DECISIVE ANSWER TO POINTS RAISED BY WILSON

Suggests Further Exchange
of Views on Lusitania
Incident.

CERTAIN PASSAGES NOT
MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY

Outlines Assumption of Facts Regarding
Real Character of
Ship and Cargo.

REGRETS INJURIES SUSTAINED

Compensation Offered in Cases in
Which Kaiser's Government Is
Found to Be in Wrong.

BERLIN, May 29 (via London).—The German reply to the American note on the sinking of the Lusitania was signed by Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, at 11 o'clock last night and delivered to Ambassador Gerard this morning for transmission to Washington. The note expresses Germany's regret for injuries sustained by Americans as a result of submarine and aeroplane attacks and offers compensation in cases in which Germany is found to be in the wrong.

As indicated previously in these dispatches, the note defers a direct answer to the questions raised by President Wilson pending a further exchange of views. Germany desires to establish whether the Lusitania was a defenseless merchant ship or was being used for the transportation of soldiers and munitions, on which unsuspecting passengers were permitted to take passage to safeguard the war material.

The American representations regarding the torpedoing of the British steamer Falaba, in which an American citizen lost his life, are answered with the statement that it was intended to offer ample time for the passengers and crew to leave the ship. The action of the captain in attempting to escape, however, necessitated more summary action. Even then the commander of the submarine granted ten minutes for those on board to leave the vessel and subsequently extended the time to twenty-three minutes before sinking the ship.

GERMANY EXPRESSES REGRETS FOR "UNINTENTIONAL ATTACKS"

Germany expresses regrets for "the unintentional attacks" on the American steamer Cushing and the Gulf Light. The Cushing was attacked by German airmen in the North Sea and the Gulf Light was torpedoed off Scilly Islands. Germany disavows any intention to attack harmless neutral craft. She offers to pay compensation wherever she is found to be in the wrong and to refer doubtful cases to The Hague for a decision.

The passages in the American note concerning a possible disavowal by Germany of intent to sink the Lusitania and the discontinuance of her present practices of submarine warfare are not mentioned specifically in the reply.

The note states that, pending the reply of the American government to the German assumptions of fact regarding the real character of the Lusitania and her cargo, no attempt will be made to answer the demands contained in the American communication.

These assumptions of fact are as follows:

The Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser, subsidized, and carried on the navy lists as such. She carried, according to German information, two guns mounted and concealed below decks.

British steamers sailing from New York, according to information received from passengers and other sources, repeatedly carried soldiers, artillery, war supplies and contraband to England, the Lusitania on this trip carrying specifically 5,400 cases of munition, in addition to other war supplies and Canadian troops en route to the front.

EXPLOSIVES ON PASSENGER SHIPS CONTRARY TO LAW

Reference is here made to the fact that carrying explosives on passenger ships is contrary to American law. It is intimated that the German government would be glad to receive information as to how it happened that ammunition was permitted to be shipped on the Lusitania, a vessel crowded with passengers. Strong phrases are used regarding what is considered as apparently the deliberate policy of British shipping companies to protect war supplies shipments by embarking American passengers on the same ships.

Germany contends it is impossible to settle the question whether proper time was given to place the passengers and crew in safety until it is determined whether the regulations adopted after the sinking of the Titanic, regarding a proper supply of boats and water-tight bulkheads, which are now a part of the American law, were observed in the case of the Lusitania. Finally, the American meddler proposals designed to end submarine warfare and the throttling of food supplies and other contraband for Germany are recalled. The government expresses the desire to know what steps, if any, have been taken to induce Great Britain to embark on negotiations to this end, after Germany indicated her willingness to discuss a settlement on this general basis.

The delivery of the note to Amba-